

Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Vol. 8, No. 2.

Bremen Society of Natural History, Report for 1880.

Royal Microscopical Society, London, Vol. 3, Nos. 6 and 6a.

Meteorological Observations, Sydney, 1876—1879.

Report of the Auckland Museum, 1880.

PAPERS READ.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *Labroid* FISH OF THE GENUS *Novacula*,
FROM PORT JACKSON.

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

FAM. LABRIDÆ.

NOVACULA JACKSONENSIS, *sp. nov.*

D. 2/7-12. A. 3-12. V. 1-5. Lat. line 28.

Indications of scales on the cheek; orbits and snout bare; the two anterior dorsal spines flexible, produced—the second slightly longer than the first, quite separate from the rest of the rays; the third shorter than the first; the anterior contour of the head parabolic, edge sharp. The eye four and one-fourth diameters in the head, the head four and one-third lengths in the total; the height of the body is about three times and one-third in the total length, its greatest height is opposite the ventral fins. The outer ventral ray is produced, reaching nearly to the anal. Anal rays twelve, the spines three, the first short and weak, the third the longest. Caudal fin rounded, the outermost rays on either side very short; the last anal ray reaching to the base of the caudal. Pectoral fin five-sevenths the length of the head. Lateral line interrupted on the twenty-second scale, continued on the third row lower down on the body, over six scales, but not on to the tail, terminating two rows in front of the tail; from the vent there are ten to eleven rows below the lateral line and three to four rows above it; there are thirty scales along the

body, and about fifteen in an oblique line from the vent to the last dorsal spine. Two strong canine teeth in front in each jaw, the lower fitting in between the upper, the other teeth in both jaws well developed conical—no posterior canine tooth visible.

Colour greenish opaline, almost translucent when alive, tinged with orange along the anal fin, and with an oblong, indistinct, orange patch behind the eye, commencing on the forehead above and anterior to that organ; tail with alternate pale blue and dull orange bars, five in number; indistinct pale lines of the same tints on the membranes of the dorsal and anal fins, faint indications of blue spots on the scales on the abdominal and caudal regions. Eye bright orange.

This specimen is a young individual, with the coloration indistinct and but imperfectly developed; the adult will probably be of a bright orange tint, with blue spots on each of the body-scales and blue and orange bars on the tail and fins.

Caught at Manly Beach, Port Jackson. I believe that it is the first species of this genus recorded from Port Jackson.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE ON THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES
OF THE GENUS *Mesenteripora*, BL., (*Polyzoa Cyclostomata*).

BY WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc.

Among an interesting series of *Polyzoa* obtained with the dredge off Broughton Islands to the north of Port Stephens during the recent dredging excursion organised by the Australian Museum, were a number of specimens of the remarkable cyclostomatous genus *Mesenteripora*. Most of them were attached to the laminae of a species of *Biflustra*, or the thick cylindrical branches of a species of *Cellepora*, which was obtained in large quantity.